California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative
Central Coast Study Region

Central Coast Regional Stakeholder Group
MPA Package 3

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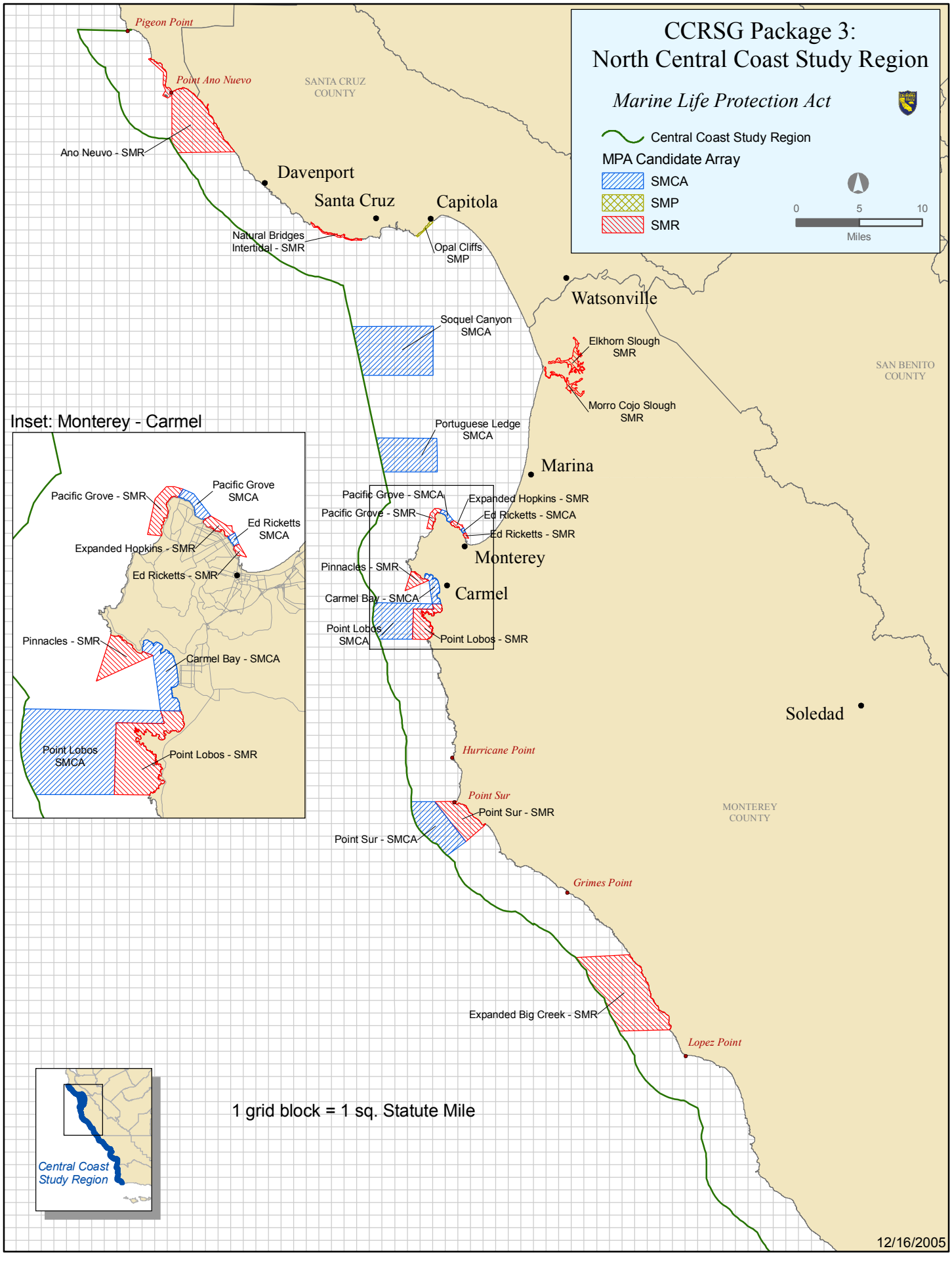
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North Central Coast Study Region
Marine Life Protection Act
Central Coast Study Region
MPA Candidate Array
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Miles
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Monterey
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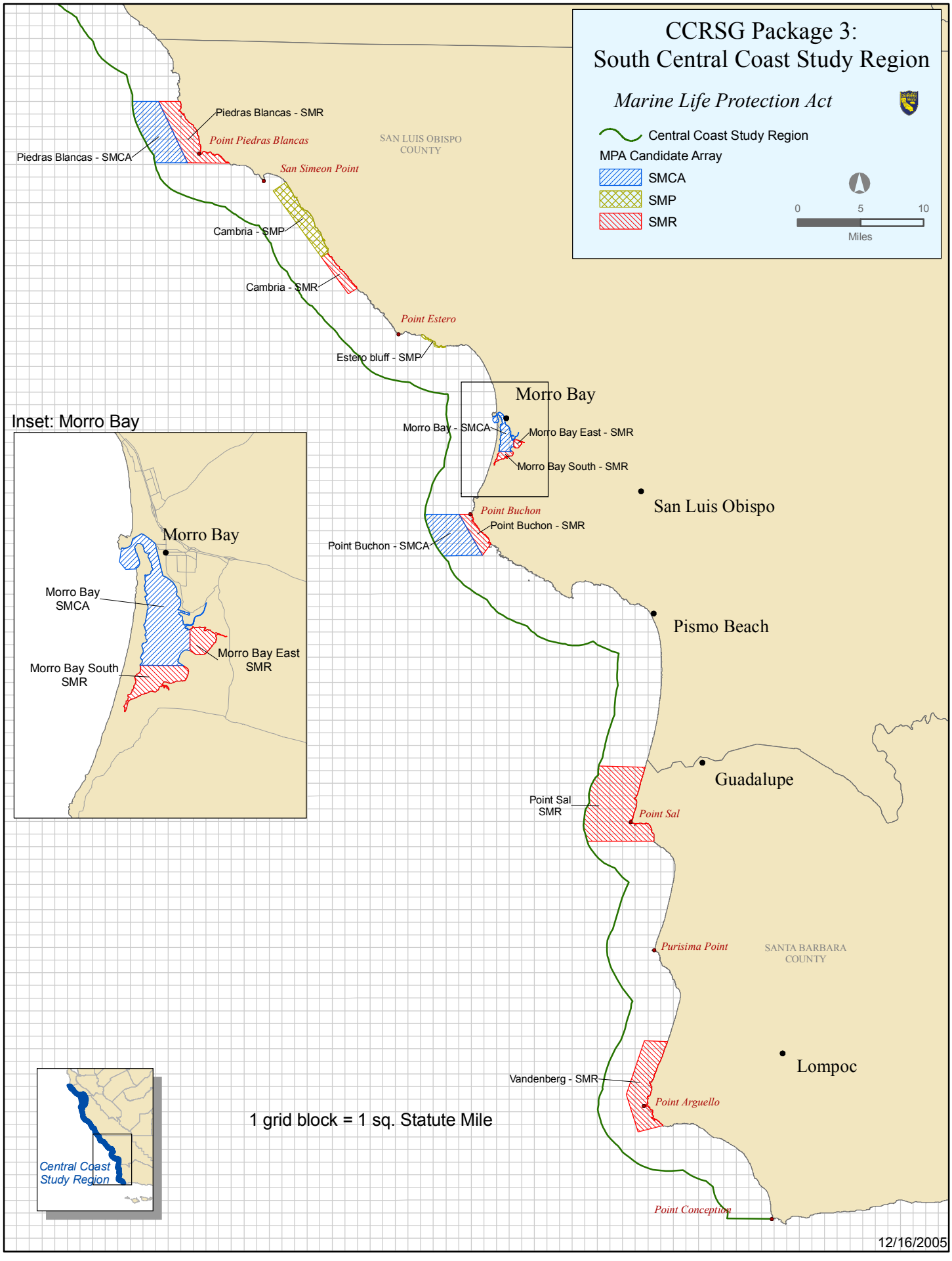
MONTEREY COUNTY
Grimes Point
Expanded Big Creek - SMR
Lopez Point
Central Coast Study Region
1 grid block = 1 sq. Statute Mile
12/16/2005


CCRSG Package 3:
South Central Coast Study Region
Marine Life Protection Act
Central Coast Study Region
MPA Candidate Array
SMCA
SMP
SMR
0
5
10
Miles
Piedras Blancas - SMR
Point Piedras Blancas
Piedras Blancas - SMCA
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Morro Bay
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Morro Bay East SMR
Morro Bay South SMR
San Luis Obispo
Point Buchon
Point Buchon - SMR
Point Buchon - SMCA
Pismo Beach
Guadalupe
Point Sal SMR
Point Sal
Purisima Point
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Vandenberg - SMR
Point Arguello
Point Conception
Central Coast Study Region
1 grid block = 1 sq. Statute Mile
12/16/2005

SUMMARY OF AREA AND HABITATS IN PACKAGE 3

CCRSG PACKAGE 3 (12/15/05 version)

Type of MPA	# Proposed	Area (mi^2)	% of Study Region
State Marine Reserve	18	109.21 mi^2	9.50%
State Marine Park	3	7.54 mi^2	0.66%
State Marine Conservation Area	10	81.17 mi^2	7.06%
All MPAs combined	31	197.93 mi^2	17.21%

Individual MPAs proposed in Package 3:

MPA Name	Size (mi^2)	Along-shore span (mi)	Depth range (ft)
Ano Nuevo State Marine Reserve (**)	17.21 mi^2	10.0 mi	0-206 ft
Natural Bridges Intertidal State Marine Reserve	0.47 mi^2	4.3 mi	0-10 ft
Opal Cliffs State Marine Park (^)	0.22 mi^2	1.7 mi	0-10 ft
Elkhorn State Marine Reserve	1.53 mi^2	7.6 mi	0-10 ft
Moro Cojo State Marine Reserve	0.82 mi^2	7.6 mi	0-10 ft
Soquel Canyon State Marine Conservation Area (**)	23.43 mi^2	6.6 mi	272-2331 ft
Portuguese Ledge State Marine Conservation Area (***)	12.20 mi^2	5.0 mi	303-4838 ft
Ed Ricketts State Marine Reserve	0.10 mi^2	0.4 mi	4-50 ft
Ed Ricketts State Marine Conservation Area (**)	0.09 mi^2	0.4 mi	3-56 ft
Expanded Hopkins State Marine Reserve	0.32 mi^2	1.0 mi	3-68 ft
Pacific Grove State Marine Conservation Area (*)	0.39 mi^2	1.2 mi	3-59 ft
Pacific Grove State Marine Reserve	0.82 mi^2	1.6 mi	0-59 ft
Pinnacles State Marine Reserve	1.25 mi^2	1.6 mi	3-308 ft
Carmel Bay State Marine Conservation Area (*)	1.53 mi^2	2.4 mi	3-284 ft
Point Lobos State Marine Reserve	3.67 mi^2	3.9 mi	0-471 ft
Point Lobos State Marine Conservation Area (**)	9.48 mi^2	3.9 mi	227-2026 ft
Point Sur State Marine Reserve	5.65 mi^2	3.0 mi	3-178 ft
Point Sur State Marine Conservation Area (***)	9.65 mi^2	4.6 mi	137-700 ft
Expanded Big Creek State Marine Reserve	25.18 mi^2	6.7 mi	0-2393 ft
Piedras Blancas State Marine Reserve	9.04 mi^2	6.8 mi	0-138 ft
Piedras Blancas State Marine Conservation Area (*)	12.02 mi^2	6.8 mi	89-319 ft
Cambria State Marine Park (^)	7.06 mi^2	6.6 mi	0-102 ft
Cambria State Marine Reserve (*)	2.54 mi^2	3.6 mi	0-106 ft
Estero Bluff State Marine Park (^)	0.26 mi^2	2.1 mi	0-10 ft
Morro Bay State Marine Conservation Area (*)	2.32 mi^2	7.6 mi	0-22 ft
Morro Bay South State Marine Reserve	0.65 mi^2	2.2 mi	0-10 ft
Morro Bay East State Marine Reserve	0.33 mi^2	2.4 mi	0-10 ft
Point Buchon State Marine Reserve	2.91 mi^2	2.9 mi	3-148 ft
Point Buchon State Marine Conservation Area (*)	10.06 mi^2	3.7 mi	120-377 ft
Point Sal State Marine Reserve	24.54 mi^2	6.9 mi	0-192 ft
Vandenberg State Marine Reserve	12.16 mi^2	7.6 mi	0-120 ft

Symbols following proposed MPA name indicate level of protection as determined by the Science Advisory Team. (***) indicates SMCA High, (**) indicates SMCA Moderate, (*) indicates SMCA Low, and (^) indicates SMP Low.

Habitat Representation as proposed for Package 3:

	Percentage of Habitat in proposed MPA designations in the Study Region [1]			
Habitat	**SMR**	**SMP**	**SMCA**	**Total MPAs**
Intertidal				
Sandy or gravel beaches	21.12%	4.64%	2.32%	28.08%
Rocky intertidal and cliff	29.02%	3.89%	2.28%	35.19%
Coastal marsh	9.88%	0.00%	6.05%	15.93%
Tidal flats	48.77%	0.64%	20.02%	69.43%
Seagrass beds (0-30m): Surfgrass	33.04%	4.53%	3.02%	40.59%
Seagrass beds (0-30m): Eelgrass	25.16%	0.00%	74.55%	99.71%
Estuary	34.18%	0.20%	24.21%	58.60%
Soft bottom				
0-30 meters	14.77%	1.99%	1.24%	18.00%
30-100 meters	5.49%	0.07%	6.87%	12.43%
100-200 meters	2.20%	0.00%	18.80%	20.99%
>200 meters	13.65%	0.00%	9.46%	23.11%
Hard bottom				
0-30 meters	23.75%	2.39%	1.10%	27.24%
30-100 meters	9.68%	0.00%	15.78%	25.46%
100-200m	0.55%	0.00%	41.95%	42.50%
>200 meters	0.31%	0.00%	27.73%	28.04%
Kelp forest				
Average Kelp ('89, '99, '02, '03)	26.16%	6.14%	3.97%	36.28%
Persistent Kelp	24.54%	11.96%	6.29%	42.79%
Submarine canyon				
0-30 meters	30.09%	0.00%	7.08%	37.17%
30-100 meters	6.11%	0.00%	4.98%	11.08%
100-200 meters	5.45%	0.00%	16.34%	21.79%
>200 meters	12.23%	0.00%	14.82%	27.05%

[1] Note: These are proposed MPA designations, NOT levels of protection assigned by the SAT.

SUMMARY MATRIX OF INDIVIDUAL MPAS IN PACKAGE 3

PACKAGE # 3– December 15, 2005 version
Proposers: John Pearse, Michelle Knight, Holly Price, Kris Lindstrom, Ellen Faurot Daniels, Jim Webb, Dan Davis

Number and Type of MPA concepts in Package: 17 SMRs, 10 SMCAs, 3 SMPs
Comments/Rationale:

Goals and Approach

- Package 3, the "Hybrid Proposal" seeks to achieve the goals identified by the MLPA, the Master Plan Framework and the RSG by combining the strengths of the Conservation package, the Fishermens' package, the Initial Draft Concepts package and the NRDC package.
- The hybrid proposal was developed by comparing these proposals and first evaluating where there were areas of overlap and small or moderate differences, as well as evaluating where there was little or no overlap in either the locations of proposed MPAs or in their levels of protection.
- We then combined elements of these various proposals, making modifications or deletions of various elements and where appropriate creating new proposed MPA boundaries or prohibitions to constitute Package 3.
- A driving factor in making decisions about inclusion, deletion or modification of elements in Package 3 was the ability to maintain conservation benefits while reducing disruption of fishing patterns.
- The Hybrid team proposal does not contain any new individual locations that are not in some way already contained in at least one of the other packages. However, it does forgo some proposed locations that were either deemed ineffective or were deleted for the purposes of achieving a more simplified array focused on protecting key ecological sites on the Central Coast.

Package Evaluation and Development

- In a number of locations where there was only moderate disagreement we were able to make small to moderate revisions to reduce disruption to fishing while retaining conservation benefits
- At headlands such as Point Sur, Piedras Blancas, and Point Buchon there was often virtually no overlap between the fishermen's and the conservation proposal
- The hybrid team felt that these headland locations are the "Yosemites" of any MPA network and are critical to include since they provide highly productive locations due to upwelling, sites for both larval dispersal and larval retention, habitat for large and diverse fishes, numerous seabirds and marine mammals
- At these critical ecological sites the hybrid team developed MPAs that retained protection but reduced the potential disruption to fishing caused by the conservation proposal through boundary modifications and by allowing salmon fishing offshore.
- We also deleted nearby MPAs of lower quality habitat proposed in both packages in order to allow enough open areas to the north and south of these critical headland sites, and ensured that there were still some headlands left open such as Lopez Point, Cape San Martin, etc. The attached matrix describing the hybrid team's site-by-site rationale also includes more detailed information describing how each proposed MPA is a hybrid of the other proposals.
- The level of protection offered by SMCAs is a critical area to carefully examine when comparing proposals. Generally, the group looked to reduce fishing disruption by allowing types of fishing or harvest that would not undermine the goals of a particular site (e.g. salmon and albacore in offshore SMCAs). The SMCAs proposed in Package 3 are generally highly protective.
- The total area covered by inshore reserves adjacent to offshore highly protective conservation areas will achieve very significant conservation benefits.
- In selecting among the MPA locations proposed by the other packages, we were also mindful of the Science Advisory Team size and spacing guidelines and their initial analysis of Package 3. Where it was physically possible to do so, we largely succeeded in locating MPAs of similar habitat and protection levels within the recommended distance.

- On the Monterey Peninsula, we believe that we have reached an effective middle ground on that section, significantly expanding the area of marine reserves, while providing for consumptive and non-consumptive recreational opportunities and leaving open key areas for commercial and recreational harvest
- While our initial draft proposal was derived from other packages, we also then consulted with members of both the conservation and fishing groups regarding how we were combining their concepts and addressing their interests.

SUMMARY MATRIX OF INDIVIDUAL MPAS IN PACKAGE 3

PACKAGE #3: December 15, 2005 version

MPA Concept Name	Restrictions	Regional Goals, Objectives and Design Criteria	MPA-Specific Objectives	Species Likely to Benefit	How the MPA Represents a Hybrid of the Other Proposals FP = Fishermen's Proposal (Pkg #1) CP = Conservation Proposal (Pkg #2) IDCP = Initial Draft Concepts 2001 (Package #4)
AnoNuevo _ SMR*	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	1. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships (G1, 1-5) 2. Protect forage base for seabirds and marine mammals (G1-4) 3. Highly productive upwelling zone adjacent to a key headland (G1-5) 4. Minimize seabird and marine mammal disturbance around island (G1-1) 5. Protect habitat for abalone and sea otters (G2-1) (DC4) 6. Mud, cobble and rocky intertidal intermixed (G1-2) 7. Surf grass bed which can be a replicate for Opal Cliffs (G4-2) 8. Monitoring, education, and enforcement enhanced by presence of existing state park (DC6) 9. Encompasses key feeding grounds for endangered marbled murrelets who have a limited foraging range (G2-1) 10. PISCO long-term monitoring site (DC8) 11. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5) 12. Meets Master Plan Framework	**Invertebrates** Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms **Algae** bull kelp, giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds **Fish** Barred SP, bat ray, black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, canary RF, chilipepper RF, copper RF, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile surfperch, rainbow SP, sand sole, shiner SP, starry flounder, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white croaker, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF. **Seabirds** Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Marbled Murrelet, Pelagic Cormorant, Pigeon Guillemot, Rhinoceros Auklet, Grebes, Loons, Scoters **Marine mammals** harbor seal, Southern sea otter, Steller's sea lion.	1. Represents a compromise between the CP and the FP in intertidal portion north of the island assumes the seaward boundary proposed by the FP, but the island itself is included in the SMR similar to the CP 2. Quarter mile boundary around Año Nuevo island drawn to minimize impact to recreational fishing 3. Uses the southern boundary in the FP and accommodates shore fishing at Scott Creek and squid fishing south of the reserve 4. Based on input from fishing interests, gave up SMCA off shore to allow for squid fishing to the northwest of the island *the group recommended this area for SMR status with phase out of the existing kelp lease. If this phase out is not possible, this should be an SMCA with only hand harvest of kelp allowed.

			scientific guidance on minimum size (G5-3) 13. Boundaries drawn utilizing notable landmarks (DC9) 14. Potential use of state park volunteers to assist in management (DC7)		
Natural Bridges Intertidal_ SMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	1. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships. (G1-1) 2. Protects potential source of larvae for regional intertidal invertebrate and fish populations (G1, 1-5) 3. Rich species diversity (G1-1) 4. Protect extensive mussel beds (G1-4) 5. Fronts state park and maximizes monitoring, education and research opportunities (DC6) 6. Number of long-term research sites in close proximity to Long Marine Lab (DC6, DC8) 7. Limiting take of large, long-lived invertebrates (owl limpets) (G1-3) 8. Prime area for school group education (G3-1) 9. Potential use of state park volunteers to assist in management (DC7)	**Invertebrates** Black abalone, brown rock crab, limpets, little neck clams, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea stars, turban snails, worms **Algae** Giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds **Fish** Black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, canary RF, chilipepper RF, copper RF, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile SP, rainbow SP, rubberlip SP, shiner SP, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF. **Seabirds** Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant, Pigeon Guillemot, Grebes, Loons, Scoters **Marine mammals** Harbor seal, Southern sea otter	1. Same proposal as contained in both the CP and FP 2. Less impact to recreational and squid fishing than the IDCP
OpalCliffs _SMP	No invertebrate take, shore fishing only	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design	1. Protects large surfgrass beds and associated invertebrates (few examples of this habitat type on central coast) (G4-2) 2. Protects potential source of larvae for regional intertidal invertebrate and fish	**Invertebrates** Black abalone, brown rock crab, limpets, little neck clams, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms	1. Same proposal as CP

		Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9	populations (G1, 1-5) 3. Minimize disruption to fishing impact by allowing shore fishing with hook and line (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1)	**Algae** giant kelp, other intertidal algae, surf grass (flowering plant)	
Soquel Canyon_ SMCA	Allows salmon, albacore, coastal pelagics and spot prawn	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2 Goal 4 – 1, 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9	1. Protect range of habitats including vertical rock walls, rock outcrops, canyon head, and soft bottom (G1-2) 2. Protect diverse species assemblage of deep water rockfish (G1-1) 3. Minimizes disruption to fishing impact by allowing fishing for salmon, albacore, spot prawn, and coastal pelagics (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1) 4. Because of steep bathymetry, protects many depth-stratified species assemblages (G1-2) 5. ROV footage of this location which can be linked to long term monitoring (DC8) 6. Meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on minimum size (G5-3) 7. Impact to recreational and commercial rockfishing minimized by presence of trawl, nontrawl, and recreational RCA (DC2) (G5-1) 8. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2, 1-2)	**Invertebrates** Dungeness crab, market squid, sea stars, worms **Fish** Aurora RF, bank RF, big skate, black RF, blackgill RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, California skate, canary RF, chilipepper RF, copper RF, cowcod, darkblotched RF, Dover sole, English sole, flag RF, greenblotched RF, greenspotted RF, greenstriped RF, leopard shark, lingcod, longnose skate, longspine thornyhead, olive rockfish, Pacific hagfish, petrale sole, pink RF, quillback RF, redbanded RF, rex sole, rosethorn RF, rosy RF, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, shortspine thornyhead, speckled RF, splitnose RF, squarespot RF, starry flounder, starry RF, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white croaker, widow RF, yellowtail RF. **Seabirds** Common Murre, Rhinoceros Auklet, Northern Fulmar, Shearwaters	1. Smaller than the CP but larger than the IDCP 2. Included as part of the alternative to the FP no trawl area which only overlays what will soon be an existing trawl closure of an area where no trawling occurs 3. Based on input from the SAT and conservation interests, moved southern boundary further south to pick up more deep water canyon 4. Based on input from the fishermen, opened this deep water area up to coastal pelagics without having too much of an adverse impact on benthic protections
Elkhorn_ SMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 1, 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	1. Protect rare and vulnerable estuarine habitat (G4-1) 2. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships. (G1, 1-5) 3. Protects nursery grounds for numerous fish species (e.g., skates, rays, flatfish) (G1-3) 4. Protects seabird/shorebird feeding, roosting and nesting	**Invertebrates** crabs, ghost shrimp, moon snail, mud shrimp, mussels, sea hares, worms **Plants** Eel grass, other intertidal algal species **Fish** Bay ray, black surfperch, some rockfish species brown smoothhound, California halibut, English sole, leopard shark, lingcod, pile surfperch, rainbow surfperch, rubberlip surfperch, shiner surfperch, starry flounder,	Same proposal as the CP, FP

			habitat (G2-1) 5. Protects mud flats (G4-2) 6. Monitoring, education, and enforcement enhanced by presence of existing terrestrial protected area (DC6) 7. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7)	surf smelt, top smelt, walleye surfperch, white surfperch **Seabirds** Brown (and White) Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Least Tern, Caspian Terns, Grebes, Loons, Red-necked Phalarope, Snowy Plover **Marine mammals** Harbor seal, Southern sea otter	
MoroCojo _SMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 1, 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 78, 9	1. Protect rare and vulnerable estuarine habitat (G4-1) 2. Protect nursery grounds for fish species, seabird feeding areas (G1-3) 3. Protecting mud flats with estuarine invertebrates (G4-2)	**Invertebrates** snails **Plants** Eel grass, other intertidal algal species **Fish** Surfperch **Seabirds** Brown Pelican, Least Tern, Grebes, Loons, Red-necked Phalarope	1. Same proposal as CP and FP
Portugues eLedge_ SMCA*	Allows salmon, albacore	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9	1. Protects diverse range of rocky reef and soft bottom habitats (G1-2) 2. Protect deep water reef that has been fished heavily for decades but has become less productive (G2, 1-3) 3. Protect and speed recovery of high value habitat that should support large individuals of economically important species (G2, 1-2) 4. Minimize disruption to fishing by allowing salmon, albacore (G2-3) (G5-1) 5. Meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on minimum size (G5-3) 6. Impact to recreational and commercial rockfishing minimized by presence of trawl, nontrawl, and recreational RCA	**Invertebrates** Dungeness crab, market squid, sea stars, worms **Fish** Aurora RF, bank RF, big skate, black RF, blackgill rockfish, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, California skate, canary RF, chilipepper RF, copper RF, cowcod, darkblotched RF, Dover sole, English sole, flag RF, greenblotched RF, greenspotted RF, greenstriped RF, leopard shark, lingcod, longnose skate, longspine thornyhead, olive rockfish, Pacific hagfish, petrale sole, pink RF, quillback RF, redbanded RF, rex sole, rosethorn RF, rosy RF, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, shortspine thornyhead, speckled RF, splitnose RF, squarespot RF, starry flounder, starry RF, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white croaker, widow RF, yelloweye RF,	1. All proposals identify this area as an important site 2. Less disruption to fishing than the larger CP reserve. 3. Greater ecological value than the codification of the status quo proposed by the FP for this area * Note- offshore portion of this site could be considered for reserve status if it is determined that there must be more deep water canyon reserves to comply with MLPA

			(DC2) (G5-1) 7. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G1-1)	yellowtail RF. **Seabirds** Common Murre, Northern Fulmar, Shearwaters	
EdRicketts _SMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9	1. Provides high quality recreational opportunity at one of the state's most popular dive sites by reducing user conflicts (G3-4) 2. Eliminates snagging of divers, birds and mammals by recreational fishing gear (G3-1) 3. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7) 4. Boundaries drawn utilizing notable landmarks (DC9)	**Invertebrates** Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms **Algae** Giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds **Fish** Barred surfperch, bat ray, black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, chilipepper RF, china RF, copper RF,English sole, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile SP, quillback RF, rainbow SP, rubberlip SP, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, starry flounder, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF. **Seabirds** Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant, Loons, Scoters **Marine mammals** harbor seal, Southern sea otter	1. Provides greater nonconsumptive recreational and ecological benefit than the FP 2. Uses fishermen's recommendation of a straight seaward boundary from the end of the breakwater to Lovers point. This is a more enforceable boundary that that proposed by the CP 3. Reduces disruption to fishing of CP by opening up some important squid area on the north side of the MPA
EdRicketts _SMCA	Allows hand take of kelp from November through February	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3	1. Continuation of SMR and associated goal above, but allows hand harvest of kelp to accommodate local mariculture operations (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1) 2. High value rocky subtidal	**Invertebrates** Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea hares, sea stars,	1. Represents a carefully weighed balance between diving interests and maintaining a low impact local mariculture operation during winter months when harvesting at this site is critical to operations

	only. All other take prohibited	Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9	habitat (G1-3) 3. Provide protection to rich diversity of invertebrates and fish species. (G1-1) 4. Protect sea otter and coastal seabird habitat (G2-1) 5. Enhances recreational non-consumptive opportunity (G3-1) 6. Boundaries drawn utilizing notable landmarks (DC9) 7. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7)	turban snails, worms **Algae** Giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds **Fish** Barred surfperch, bat ray, black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, chilipepper RF, china RF, copper RF,English sole, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile SP, quillback RF, rainbow SP, rubberlip SP, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, starry flounder, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF. **Seabirds** Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant, Loons, Scoters **Marine mammals** harbor seal, Southern sea otter	2. Uses fishermen's recommendation of a straight seaward boundary from the end of the breakwater to Lovers point. This is a more enforceable boundary that that proposed by the CP
Expanded Hopkins_ SMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	1. Expands existing MPA (DC2) 2. Continue existing protection of area as an SMR, but increase conservation value by extending boundary to Lover's Point and extending seaward off existing Hopkins Reserve to encompass rocky reef outcropping (G4-2) 3. Hopkins was identified as a good reference area, but it is too small. Expansion will allow for improved scientific study (G3-1) 4. Provide protection to rich diversity of invertebrates and fish species. (G1-1) 5. Boundaries drawn utilizing notable landmarks (DC9)	**Invertebrates** Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms **Algae** Giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds **Fish** Barred surfperch, bat ray, black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, chilipepper RF, china RF, copper RF,English sole, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF, leopard shark,	1. Same as CP but has a straight seaward boundary for improved enforcement and compliance

			6. Protect sea otter and coastal seabird habitat (G2-1) 7. Enhance protection of site for non-consumptive recreational users (G3-1) 8. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7) 9. Long-term monitoring sites (DC8) 10. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G1, 1-2) 11. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5)	lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile SP, quillback RF, rainbow SP, rubberlip SP, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, starry flounder, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF. **Seabirds** Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant, Loons, Scoters **Marine mammals** harbor seal, Southern sea otter	
Pacific Grove SMCA	Allow hand harvest of kelp, recreational fishing, no poke pole fishing, no invertebrate collection, no spear-fishing tournaments	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9	1. Protects area with high levels of intertidal visitation from take of invertebrate species (G1-5) 2. Provides an area for quality consumptive recreational fishing (G3-1) 3. Minimize disruption to local mariculture operations by allowing hand harvest of kelp (DC1) 4. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7)	**Invertebrates** Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms **Algae** Giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds **Fish** Barred surfperch, bat ray, black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, chilipepper RF, china RF, copper RF,English sole, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile SP, quillback RF, rainbow SP, rubberlip SP, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, starry flounder, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF. **Seabirds** Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant, Loons, Scoters	1. Moves boundary of the CP proposal out to Asilomar Avenue to open up more area for recreational fishing and kelp harvesting. 2. Allows individual spearfishing as in the the FP, but prohibits spearfishing tournaments

				Marine mammals harbor seal, Southern sea otter	
Pacific Grove SMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9	1. Provides protection for high value intertidal and subtidal habitats including dense kelp beds and sea otter habitat (G4-2) 2. Exposed rocky, outer coast SMR that represents a high energy environment different than MPAs inside the bay (G4-2) 3. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7) 4. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5)	**Invertebrates** Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms **Algae** Bull kelp, giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds **Fish** Barred surfperch, bat ray, black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, chilipepper RF, china RF, copper RF,English sole, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile SP, quillback RF, rainbow SP, rubberlip SP, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, starry flounder, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF. **Seabirds** Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant, Loons, Scoters **Marine mammals** harbor seal, Southern sea otter	1. Similar to existing and CP MPA but simplified seaward boundaries 2. Somewhat reduced size from CP, ending at Asilomar Avenue opening up more consumptive recreational opportunities
Pinnacles _ SMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 1, 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9	1. Provides protection for high value pinnacle habitat with dense rockfish population (G4-2) 2. Protects fragile sponges and hydrocorals (G4-2) 3. Allows protection of shore to deep water (G1-2) 4. Provides quality recreational	**Invertebrates** Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms **Algae**	1. Provides greater protection for unique pinnacle habitat and links to shore than is provided by the FP 2. Similar to CP but opens up the inside of Stillwater cove to allow recreational fishing

			non-consumptive diving experience (G3-1) 5. Heterogeneous rocky bottom (G1-2) 6. Home to large rockfish individuals (G2, 1-2)	Giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds **Fish** Barred surfperch, bat ray, black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, chilipepper RF, china RF, copper RF,English sole, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile SP, quillback RF, rainbow SP, rubberlip SP, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, starry flounder, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF. **Seabirds** Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant, Loons, Scoters **Marine mammals** harbor seal, Southern sea otter	
CarmelBaySMCA	Allows recreational finfish and kelp harvest, prohibits spearfishing tournaments	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9	1. Provides protection for invertebrates and some fish species on rocky reef and interspersed soft bottom habitat (G1- 1, 3) 2. Protects kelp forests and submarine canyon (G1-4) 3. Boundaries drawn utilizing notable landmarks (DC9) 4. Allow hand harvest of kelp (DC1) 5. Moves offshore boundary slightly to east to effectively connect with proposed Pinnacles SMR and open up squid grounds (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1)	**Invertebrates** Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms **Algae** Giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds **Fish** Barred surfperch, bat ray, black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, chilipepper RF, china RF, copper RF, English sole, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile SP, quillback RF, rainbow SP,	1. Provides more protection than FP which would allow squid fishing throughout the area but does open up a small offshore area for squid fishing. 2. Boundaries simpler and more enforceable than the CP 3. Allows individual spearfishing as in the FP, but prohibits spearfishing tournaments

				rubberlip SP, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, starry flounder, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF. **Seabirds** Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant, Loons, Scoters **Marine mammals** harbor seal, Southern sea otter **Marine mammals** Harbor porpoise, harbor seal, Southern sea otter	
PointLobo sSMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 1, 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	1. Expand protections of current reserve by moving southern boundary to Yankee Point to encompass high value pinnacle and kelp forest habitat. (G4-2) (DC2) 2. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships. (G1, 1-5) 3. Provide protection to deep water submarine canyon habitat by moving northeastern boundary to Carmel River (G4-1) (G1-2) 4. Protects large, fecund fish (G2, 1-2) 5. Capturing a habitat mosaic due to depth variation at head of the canyon (G1-2) 6. High value non-consumptive diving area (G3-1) 7. Minimize disruption to fishing by avoiding spot prawn areas and leaving Yankee Point Reef open to fishing (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1)	**Invertebrates** Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crab, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms **Algae** Giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds **Fish** Barred surfperch, bat ray, black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, chilipepper RF, china RF, copper RF,English sole, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile SP, quillback RF, rainbow SP, rubberlip SP, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, starry flounder, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF. **Seabirds** Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican,	1. Same as FP on the southern boundary, leaving recreational and commercial fishing opportunity on Yankee Point reef 2. Northern Boundary is shifted to the north of the FP to protect Carmel Canyon head while avoiding spot prawn areas, but is shifted south of the CP to provide access to recreational fishermen from Carmel River and above

			8. Monitoring, education, and enforcement enhanced by presence of existing state park (DC6) 9. Provides opportunity for comparative study of rocky reef and pinnacle by leaving open to fishing the reef at Yankee point, but protecting similar habitat in the northern portion of the MPA (G3-1) 10. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7) 11. With inshore SMR, meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on minimum size (G5-3) 12. Long-term monitoring sites (DC8) 13. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2-1) 14. Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity through retention of large individuals (G1, 1-5) (G2-1) 15. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5)	Double-crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant, Loons, Scoters **Marine mammals** harbor seal, Southern sea otter	
PointLobo sSMCA	Allows salmon, albacore, and spot prawn	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9	1. Complement adjacent SMR by providing protection to economically important species (G2-1) 2. Provide protection to canyon and pinnacle habitat (G4-1) 3. Presents an opportunity to compare with Soquel Canyon and Portuguese Ledge which have similar habitats and have been exposed to fishing for rockfish (G3-1) 4. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships. (G1, 1-5) 5. Helps to restore depleted fish	**Invertebrates** Dungeness crab, market squid, worms **Fish** Barred surfperch, bat ray, black RF, black SP, black-and-yellow RF, blue RF, bocaccio, brown RF, cabezon, calico RF, California halibut, chilipepper RF, china RF, copper RF, English sole, gopher RF, grass RF, kelp greenling, kelp RF, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile SP, quillback RF, rainbow SP, rubberlip SP, sand sole, Pacific sanddab, shiner SP, slender sole, starry flounder, striped SP, surf smelt, topsmelt, treefish, vermillion RF, walleye SP, white SP, widow RF, wolf eel, yellowtail RF. **Seabirds**	1. Based on input from diving and conservation interests, brought the boundary of the SMCA over the northern boundary of the SMR. Does not have an effect on spot prawn fishing but provides rockfish protection at the head of Carmel Canyon

			populations (G2-1) 6. Impact to recreational and commercial rockfishing minimized by presence of trawl, nontrawl, and recreational RCA (DC2) (G5-1) 7. With inshore SMR, meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on minimum size (G5-3) 8. Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity through retention of large individuals (G1, 1-5) (G2-1)	Brandt's Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorant	
PointSur_ SMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 2 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9	1. Provide protection for one of the largest persistent kelp beds on the West coast (G4-2) 2. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships. (G1, 1-5) 3. Protect extensive rocky reefs and habitat (G1-4) 4. Scientific studies indicate unusual concentrations of large individual fish (G2-1) 5. Boundaries drawn utilizing notable landmarks (DC9) 6. Provide protection to an area that contains a persistent upwelling plume and generally southerly flow south of the point where larvae of fish and invertebrates may be transported to other areas (G1, 1-5) 7. Representative area of broad continental shelf in an area with an otherwise narrow shelf (G4-2) 8. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2, 1-2) 9. With offshore SMCA, meets Master Plan Framework	**Invertebrates** Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sea hares, sea stars, spot prawn, turban snails, worms **Algae** bull kelp, giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds **Fish** barred surf perch, black rockfish, black surfperch, black and yellow rockfish, blue rockfish, boccacio, cabezon, calico rockfish, California halibut, canary rockfish, china rockfish, gopher rockfish, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, kelp rockfish, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile surfperch, quillback rockfish, rainbow surfperch, rubber lip perch, sand dab, shiner surfperch, starry flounder, starry rockfish, surf smelt, top smelt, treefish, vermillion rockfish, walleye surfperch, white croaker, wolf eel, yellow tail rockfish **Seabirds** Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, common murre, shearwaters, fulmars **Marine mammals**	1. Represents a compromise between the FP and the CP in that the FP proposes no protection for this ecologically critical region, and the CP proposes a much larger reserve out to state waters boundary and further south down to Cooper Point. This option would provide key ecological protections while reducing some of the disruption to fishing associated with the larger CP proposal through reduced size and by excluding an anchorage area for live fish fishermen at Big Sur River. 2. Southern boundary drawn to avoid safe anchorage area near Big Sur River

			scientific guidance on ideal size (G5-3) 10. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5)	Grey whale, harbor porpoise, southern sea otter	
PointSur_ SMCA	Salmon and albacore only	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 2 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9	1. Provide protection to an area that contains a persistent upwelling plume where larvae of fish and invertebrates may be transported to other areas to the south (G1, 1-5) 2. High quality rocky habitat off key rocky headland (G1-2) 3. Minimize disruption to fishing by allowing Salmon and albacore fishing (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1) 4. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships. (G1, 1-5) 5. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2, 1-2) 6. With inshore SMR, meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on ideal size (G5-3) 7. Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity through retention of large individuals G1, 1-5) 8. Impact to recreational and commercial rockfishing minimized by presence of nontrawl, and recreational RCA (DC2) (G5-1)	**Invertebrates** Brown rock crab, dungeness crab, market squid, red rock crab, sea stars, spot prawn, worms **Fish** Bank rockfish, black rockfish, black gill rockfish, blue rockfish, boccacio, calico rockfish, canary rockfish, chilipepper rockfish, copper rockfish, cowcod, dark blotch rockfish, dover sole, English sole, flag rockfish, greenblotch rockfish, green spotted rockfish, green striped rockfish, lingcod, olive rockfish, pacific hagfish, petrale sole, pink rockfish, quillback rockfish, redbanded rockfish, rosy rockfish, sand dab, speckled rockfish, starry rockfish, vermillion rockfish, widow rockfish, yellow eye rockfish, yellow tail rockfish **Seabirds** Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, common murre, fulmars **Marine Mammals** Grey whale	1. Represents a compromise between the FP and the CP in that the FP proposes no protection for this ecologically critical region, and the CP proposes a much larger reserve out to state waters. This option would provide key protections without the disruption to fishing associated with the larger CP proposal 2. Less disruption to fishing than the CP in not only is the reserve size smaller, but salmon and albacore are allowed outside approx 1 mile.
Expanded BigCreek_ SMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 2 Goal 4 – 1, 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations:	1. Expand on protection provided by existing reserve by encompassing greater depth ranges, substrate types, kelp beds, and an extensive network of submarine canyons (G1-2) (G4-1) (DC2) 2. Creates a reserve in the study	**Invertebrates** Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sea hares, sea stars, spot prawn, turban snails, worms	1. This proposal represents a compromise between the CP and the FP in that it creates a larger reserve at Big Creek, (similar to the MPA proposed by the IDCP) but forgoes an MPA complex to the North at Partington Canyon and Julia Pfeifer Burns proposed

		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	area that extends out to 3 miles but in one of the most remote areas where disruption to fishing will be the least (DC1) 3. Minimize disruption to fishing by trading a larger reserve at Big Creek for an MPA complex at Partington Canyon (Julia Pfeifer Burns) to the north (DC1) (DC2) 4. Capitalize on monitoring and enforcement capabilities of existing reserve (DC6) 5. Presents an opportunity for study with Point Lobos MPAs (G4-2) 6. Presents an opportunity to study the impact of salmon fishing (G4-2) 7. Long-term monitoring sites (DC8) 8. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships. (G1, 1-5) 9. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2, 1-2) 10. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5) 11. Meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on ideal size (G5-3) 12. Impact to recreational and commercial rockfishing minimized by presence of trawl, nontrawl, and recreational RCA (DC2) (G5-1)	**Algae** bull kelp, giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds **Fish** barred surf perch, black rockfish, black surfperch, black and yellow rockfish, blue rockfish, boccacio, cabezon, calico rockfish, California halibut, canary rockfish, china rockfish, gopher rockfish, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, kelp rockfish, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile surfperch, quillback rockfish, rainbow surfperch, rubber lip perch, sand dab, shiner surfperch, starry flounder, starry rockfish, surf smelt, top smelt, treefish, vermillion rockfish, walleye surfperch, white croaker, wolf eel, yellow tail rockfish **Seabirds** Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, common murre, scoters, fulmars **Marine mammals** Grey whale, harbor porpoise, southern sea otter	by the FP. However, this MPA's coastal extent is shorter than that proposed by the CP. 2. Eliminates existing MPA at Pfeifer which offers minimal protection 3. It also forgoes an MPA at nearby Alder Creek as proposed by the FP.
Piedras Blancas_ SMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations:	1. Protect extensive and high value intertidal zone which will be subject to additional visitation due to conversion from private to public ownership of land (G1-1) 2. Protect area of high ecological value with a mosaic of habitat	**Invertebrates** Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crabs, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms	1. Similar to Point Sur, this option is a hybrid of the CP and FP proposals. The FP proposes nothing for this important area and the CP proposes a full reserve out to state waters. This option proposes a reserve out to 1 mile complemented by the

		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	types including rocky reefs and persistent kelp forest (G1-2) (G4-2) 3. Protect high value area for seabird and marine mammal populations (G1-5) 4. Protect potential larval source for rockfish species in an upwelling zone (G1-5) 5. Larval retention both above and below the point (G1-5) 6. High value area for cowcod (G2-1) 7. Existing monitoring efforts in place (PISCO) (DC8) 8. Existing enforcement presence from state parks (DC6) 9. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7) 10. Boundaries drawn utilizing notable landmarks (DC9) 11. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships. (G1, 1-5) 12. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2-1) 13. Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity through retention of large individuals (G1- 3,4,5) 14. With offshore SMCA meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on ideal size (G5-3) 15. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5)	**Algae** bull kelp, giant kelp, other intertidal algae, surf grass, sea palm, rock weeds **Fish** barred surf perch, black rockfish, black surfperch, black and yellow rockfish, blue rockfish, boccacio, bat ray, big skate, brown rockfish, California skate, chilipepper rockfish, cowcod, dover sole, English sole, flag rockfish, green blotch rockfish, green spotted rockfish, green striped rockfish, pacific hagfish, cabezon, calico rockfish, California halibut, canary rockfish, china rockfish, gopher rockfish, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, kelp rockfish, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, petrale sole, olive rockfish, pile surfperch, quillback rockfish, rainbow surfperch, rubber lip perch, sand dab, shiner surfperch, speckled rockfish, starry flounder, starry rockfish, surf smelt, top smelt, treefish, vermillion rockfish, walleye surfperch, white croaker, widow rockfish, yellow eye rockfish, wolf eel, yellow tail rockfish **Seabirds** Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, scoters, sheawaters, fulmars, red necked pharalopes **Marine mammals** Grey whale, harbor porpoise, harbor seal, southern sea otter, stellar sea lion, elephant seals	SMCA offshore and described below. It also forgoes the MPAs at Alder Creek in favor of protecting this area of higher ecological value 2. Ragged Point is just to the north and presents a similar fishing opportunity when weather permits
Piedras Blancas SMCA	Salmon and albacore only	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design	1. Protect area of high ecological value with a mosaic of habitat types (G1-2) 2. Protect offshore forage base for seabird and marine mammal populations (G1-5) 3. Protect potential larval source	**Invertebrates** Crabs, sea stars.market squid, and worms **Fish** Bank rockfish, black rockfish, blue rockfish, boccacio, calico rockfish, canary rockfish, chilipepper rockfish, copper rockfish,	1. As noted above, this option is a hybrid of the CP and FP proposals. The FP proposes nothing for the important area and the CP proposes a full reserve out to state waters. This option proposes to complement the SMR

		Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9	for rockfish species (G1-5) (G2-1) 4. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships. (G1, 1-5) 5. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2-1) 6. With inshore SMR meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on ideal size (G5-3) 7. Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity through retention of large individuals (G1-5) (G2,1-3)	cowcod, dover sole, flag rockfish, greenblotch rockfish, green spotted rockfish, green striped rockfish, lingcod, olive rockfish, pacific hagfish, petrale sole, pink rockfish, quillback rockfish, rex sole, redbanded rockfish, rosy rockfish, sand dab, starry rockfish, vermillion rockfish, widow rockfish, yellow eye rockfish, yellow tail rockfish **Seabirds** Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot **Marine Mammals** Grey whale, harbor porpoise, elephant seals	above by limiting take offshore to Salmon only. This MPA complex also forgoes the MPAs at Salmon and Alder creek in favor of protecting this area of higher ecological value
Cambria SMP	Recreational fishing only	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9	1. Provide quality consumptive recreational opportunity near population center (G3-1) 2. Protect rockfish populations from commercial live-fish fishery (G2, 1-3) 3. Presents a study opportunity to look at impact of recreational fishing by comparing with SMCA immediately to the south (G3-1) 4. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC 7)	**Invertebrates** Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crabs, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms **Algae** bull kelp, giant kelp, other intertidal algae, surf grass, sea palm, rock weeds **Fish** barred surf perch, black rockfish, black surfperch, black and yellow rockfish, blue rockfish, boccacio, bat ray, big skate, brown rockfish, California skate, chilipepper rockfish, cowcod, dover sole, English sole, flag rockfish, green blotch rockfish, green spotted rockfish, green striped rockfish, pacific hagfish, cabezon, calico rockfish, California halibut, canary rockfish, china rockfish, gopher rockfish, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, kelp rockfish, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, petrale sole, olive rockfish, pile surfperch, quillback rockfish, rainbow surfperch, rubber lip perch, sand dab, shiner surfperch, speckled	1. Same as FP but out to 100 feet instead of 60 to provide more kelp forest coverage

				rockfish, starry flounder, starry rockfish, surf smelt, top smelt, treefish, vermillion rockfish, walleye surfperch, white croaker, widow rockfish, yellow eye rockfish, wolf eel, yellow tail rockfish **Seabirds** Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, scoters **Marine mammals** Grey whale, harbor porpoise, harbor seal, southern sea otter, stellar sea lion, elephant seals	
Cambria_ SMR*	No Take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9	1. Capitalize on the land-sea connection advantages presented by having adjacent marine and terrestrial protected areas. Potential for improved enforcement, water quality, and monitoring (DC6) 2. Protects representative, high value nearshore environment (G4-2) 3. Boundaries drawn utilizing notable landmarks (DC9) 4. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7)	**Invertebrates** Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crabs, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms **Algae** bull kelp, giant kelp, other intertidal algae, eel grass, sea palm, rock weeds **Fish** barred surf perch, black rockfish, black surfperch, black and yellow rockfish, blue rockfish, boccacio, bat ray, big skate, brown rockfish, California skate, chilipepper rockfish, cowcod, dover sole, English sole, flag rockfish, green blotch rockfish, green spotted rockfish, green striped rockfish, pacific hagfish, cabezon, calico rockfish, California halibut, canary rockfish, china rockfish, gopher rockfish, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, kelp rockfish, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, petrale sole, olive rockfish, pile surfperch, quillback rockfish, rainbow surfperch, rubber lip perch, sand dab, shiner surfperch, speckled rockfish, starry flounder, starry rockfish, surf smelt, top smelt, treefish, vermillion rockfish, walleye surfperch, white croaker, widow rockfish, yellow eye rockfish, wolf eel, yellow tail rockfish	1. Expanded the FP proposal by moving seaward boundary to a straight line approximating 100 foot depth to provide more kelp forest coverage 2. Revises the CP proposal by allowing kelp harvest and by reducing the offshore boundary to 100 foot depth to minimize displacement of recreational charter boats *the group recommended this area for SMR status with phase out of the existing kelp lease. If this phase out is not possible, this should be an SMCA with only hand harvest of kelp allowed.

				Seabirds Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, scoters **Marine mammals** Grey whale, harbor porpoise, harbor seal, short-beaked common dolphin, southern sea otter, stellar sea lion	
EsteroBluffSMP	No invertebrate take, shore fishing only	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2, 4 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9	1. Protect high value intertidal area from invertebrate take (G1-5) 2. Minimize disruption to fishing by allowing shore fishing (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1) 3. Enhanced recreational opportunity (G3-1) (G3-4) 4. Monitor, education, and enforcement enhanced by presence of terrestrial protected (DC6) 5. Help mitigate impact from increased traffic due to conversion from private to public status (G1-5) 6. Soft rock intertidal habitat that could be compared to Natural Bridges (G4-2)	**Invertebrates** Black abalone, brown rock crab, limpets, little neck clams, ghost shrimp, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crabs, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms, **Algae** Eel grass, giant kelp, other intertidal algae, sea palm, rock weeds **Fish** barred surf perch, black surf perch, cabezon, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, monkeyface prickleback, pile surf perch, rainbow surf perch, rubber lip perch, sand sole, shiner surf perch, shortspine thornyhead, starry flounder, striped surf perch, top smelt, surf smelt, walleye surfperch, white croaker, wolf eel, **Seabirds** Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, scoters **Marine mammals** Harbor seal, southern sea otter	1. This represents a hybrid between the CP which proposes a full no-take reserve for this area, and the FP which proposes no protection for this area
MorroBay SMCA	Allows mariculture and recreational fishing	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9	1. Protect rare and vulnerable estuarine habitat (G4-1) 2. Protect nursery grounds and seabird feeding areas (G1-5) (G2-1) 3. Protect mudflats and estuarine invertebrates (G1-4) 4. Protect seabird feeding and resting area (1-5) 5. Minimizes disruption to fishing	**Invertebrates** Brown rock crab, worms **Algae** Eel grass, other intertidal algae, sea palm, rock weeds **Fish** kelp greenling, kelp rockfish, longnose skate, monkeyface prickleback, pile surf	1. Similar to the CP proposal but simplifies boundaries inside the bay 2. Outside of the bay it eliminates 3 of the MPAs included in the FP proposal (Atascadero Beach, Morro Beach, and Morro Bay Sandy Intertidal) which provided minimum conservation value

			by allowing mariculture and fishing for species like halibut (DC1) (G2-3) (G5-1) 6. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7)	perch, rainbow surf perch, rubber lip perch, sand sole, shiner surf perch, starry flounder, striped surf perch, top smelt, surf smelt, walleye surfperch, white croaker, white surfperch, wolf eel **Seabirds** Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, common murre, double crested cormorant, least tern, marbeled murrelet, rhinoceros auklet, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, grebe, scoters **Marine mammals** Southern sea otter	
MorroBay South_SMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9	1. Protect rare and vulnerable estuarine habitat (G4-1) 2. Protect nursery grounds and seabird feeding areas (G1-5) (G2-1) 3. Protect mudflat habitat and estuarine invertebrates (G1-4) 4. Protect seabird feeding and resting area (1-5) 5. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7)	**Invertebrates** limpets, little neck clams, ghost shrimp, moon snails, mud shrimp, mussels, pismo clams, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, rock scallop, sand crabs, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms, **Algae** Eel grass, other intertidal algae, sea palm, rock weeds **Fish** barred surf perch, bat rays, big skate, black surf perch, California halibut, California skate, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, kelp rockfish, leopard shark, longnose skate, monkeyface prickleback, pile surf perch, rainbow surf perch, rubber lip perch, sand sole, shiner surf perch, starry flounder, striped surf perch, top smelt, surf smelt, walleye surfperch, white croaker, white surfperch, wolf eel **Seabirds** Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, common murre, double crested cormorant, least tern, marbeled murrelet, rhinoceros auklet, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, grebe **Marine mammals** Southern sea otter	1. The Morro Bay South SMR proposed represents a hybrid in that it is similar to that proposed by the CP except the boundary is now drawn (at the shark channel) based on input from fishing interests to have little impact on fishing effort 2. Outside of the bay it eliminates 3 MPAs in the FP (Atascadero Beach, Morro Beach, and Morro Bay Sandy Intertidal)
MorroBay	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3,	1. Protect rare and vulnerable	**Invertebrates**	1. The Morro Bay East SMR is

East_SMR		4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9	estuarine habitat (G4-1) 2. Protect nursery grounds and seabird feeding areas (G1-5) (G2-1) 3. Protect mudflat habitat and estuarine invertebrates (G1-4) 4. Protect seabird feeding and resting area (1-5) 5. Potential use of volunteers to assist in management (DC7)	limpets, little neck clams, ghost shrimp, moon snails, mud shrimp, mussels, pismo clams, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, rock scallop, sand crabs, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms, **Algae** Eel grass, other intertidal algae, sea palm, rock weeds **Fish** barred surf perch, bat rays, big skate, black surf perch, California halibut, California skate, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, kelp rockfish, leopard shark, longnose skate, monkeyface prickleback, pile surf perch, rainbow surf perch, rubber lip perch, sand sole, shiner surf perch, starry flounder, striped surf perch, top smelt, surf smelt, walleye surfperch, white croaker, white surfperch, wolf eel **Seabirds** Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, white pelican, common murre, double crested cormorant, least tern, marbled murrelet, rhinoceros auklet, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, grebe **Marine mammals** Southern sea otter	similar to that proposed by the CP but eliminates an extended northwestern arm past the marina
Point Buchon SMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9	1. High value rockfish habitat (G1-1) (G2, 1-2) 2. Habitat suitable for large rockfish individuals but heavily fished (G2, 1-2) 3. Protect upwelling zone (G2-2) 4. High relief rocky reef with complex rocky habitat (G1-2) 5. Protect persistent kelp bed (G1-4) (G4-2) 6. Boundaries drawn utilizing notable landmarks (DC9) 7. Long-term monitoring data for the area (DC 8) 8. Protect ecosystem integrity of	**Invertebrates** Black abalone, brown rock crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sea stars, turban snails, worms **Algae** bull kelp, giant kelp, other intertidal algae, eel grass, sea palm, rock weeds **Fish** Barred surf perch, bat rays, big skate, black rockfish, black surfperch, black and yellow rockfish, blue rockfish, brown rockfish, cabezon, boccacio, calico rockfish,	1. This option represents a compromise in that the proposed SMR does not come around Point Buchon as the CP proposal does and so is less disruptive to fishing but still provides critical habitat protection on the southern side of the point 2. Drawn to line up with the existing security closure at Diablo canyon 3. While the SMR is smaller than that proposed by the CP it is complemented by a highly protective SMCA offshore to protect a wide range of habitat types and depth ranges

			area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships (G1, 1-5) 9. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2-1) 10. Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity through retention of large individuals (G1-1,3,4,5) (G2-2) 11. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5)	California halibut, California skate, china rockfish, canary rockfish, copper rockfish, gopher rockfish, grass rockfish, kelp rockfish, kelp greenling, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile surf perch, quillback rockfish, rainbow surf perch, sand dab, sand sole, shiner surfperch, starry rockfish, starry flounder, vermillion rockfish, widow rockfish, yellow eye rockfish, yellow tail rockfish **Seabirds** Brown pelican, scoters, grebe, shearwaters, fulmars **Marine Mammals** Grey whale, harbor porpoise, short-beaked common dolphin	
Point Buchon SMCA	Allow salmon and albacore only	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2, 3 Goal 3 – 1, 2 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 1, 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9	1. Protects deep rocky reef (G1-2,4) 2. Protects rockfish larval source (G2-1,2) 3. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G1-1) 4. Protect larval sources and enhance reproductive capacity through retention of large individuals (G2-1,2) 5. Impact to recreational and commercial rockfishing minimized by presence of nontrawl, and recreational RCA (DC2) (G5-1) 6. Minimize disturbance to fishing by allowing salmon and albacore (DC1) (G2-3)	**Invertebrates** Brown rock crab, dungeness crab, market squid, moon snails, red rock crab, sea hares, sea stars, spot prawn, worms **Fish** blue rockfish, boccacio, brown rockfish, cabezon, calico rockfish, California halibut, California skate, canary rockfish, copper rockfish, cowcod, dark blotch rockfish, gopher rockfish, green blotch, green stripe, green spotted, kelp greenling, lingcod, olive rockfish, pacific hagfish, quillback rockfish, sand dab, starry rockfish, treefish, vermillion rockfish, white croaker, widow rockfish, yellow eye rockfish, yellow tail rockfish, **Seabirds** Brown pelican, fulmars **Marine Mammals** Grey whale, short-beaked common dolphin	1. Highly protective offshore SMCA provides similar benefits but less fishing impacts than CP proposal
PointSal_ SMR	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 1, 2 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design	1. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships (G1-1, 3,4,5) 2. Allow recovery of fish	**Invertebrates** Black abalone, brown rock crab, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sea stars, turban snails, worms	1. Same as external package A 2. Protects complex rocky habitat but leaves open Purisima Point to the south for fishing. 3. Some fishing representatives indicated that they would rather see a reserve at Point Sal than at

		Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	populations (G2-1) 3. Upwelling zone (G2-2) 4. High relief rocky reef with complex rocky habitat (G1-2) 5. Rockfish larval source (G2-2) 6. Boundaries drawn utilizing notable landmarks (DC9) 7. Meets Master Plan Framework scientific guidance on minimum size (G5-3) 8. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4) (DC5)	**Algae** bull kelp, giant kelp, other intertidal algae, eel grass, sea palm, rock weeds **Fish** Barred surf perch, bat rays, big skate, black rockfish, black surfperch, black and yellow rockfish, blue rockfish, brown rockfish, cabezon, boccacio, calico rockfish, California halibut, California skate, china rockfish, canary rockfish, copper rockfish, gopher rockfish, grass rockfish, kelp rockfish, kelp greenling, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile surf perch, quillback rockfish, rainbow surf perch, sand dab, sand sole, shiner surfperch, starry rockfish, starry flounder, vermillion rockfish, widow rockfish, yellow eye rockfish, yellow tail rockfish **Seabirds** Brown pelican, scoters, grebe, shearwaters, fulmars, least terns, cormorants, gulls, pigeon guillemots **Marine Mammals** Grey whale, harbor porpoise, sea otters	Purisima Point.
Vandenberg SMR*	No take	Goal 1 – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Goal 2 – 1, 2 Goal 3 – 2 Goal 4 – 2 Goal 5 – 3 Design Considerations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	1. Expands an existing reserve to increase ecological benefits (DC 2) (G1-5) 2. High value rockfish area (G1-1,3,5) 3. High value bird area (G1-5) 4. Protect ecosystem integrity of area with high ecological value, including species diversity, natural size and age structure, and trophic relationships (G1-1,3,4,5) 5. Leaves rocky area by the boat house open to fishing (DC1) 6. Potential to utilize Vandenberg personnel to assist in management (DC7) 7. Aid in management of Nearshore FMP species (DC4)	**Invertebrates** Black abalone, brown rock crab, Dungeness crab, ghost shrimp, limpets, little neck clams, market squid, moon snails, mussels, purple urchin, red abalone, red rock crab, red urchin, rock scallop, sand crabs, sea hares, sea stars, turban snails, worms **Algae** Eel grass, giant kelp, other intertidal algae, rock weeds **Fish** Barred surfperch, bat rays, big skate, black surf perch, brown rockfish, cabezon, calico rockfish, California halibut, kelp greenling, kelp rockfish, leopard shark, lingcod, monkeyface prickleback, olive rockfish, pile surfperch, rainbow surf perch, rex sole, rubber lip perch, sand sole, sand dabb,	1. Same as FP/existing but extended boundaries to north to capture rocky reef and moved seaward boundary to the west. 2. Based on fishing interest input moved up southern boundary to open up rock feature around boat house to fishing, now in line with existing MPA 3. Simpler, more enforceable boundaries than existing reserve

			(DC5) 8. Long-term monitoring sites (DC8) 9. Helps to restore depleted fish populations (G2-1)	shiner surf perch, starry flounder, starry rockfish, striped surf perch, surf smelt, top smelt, treefish, vermillion rockfish, walleye surf perch, white croaker, white surfperch, wolf eel, yellow tail rockfish **Seabirds** Brandt cormorant, brown pelican, pelagic cormorant, shearwater, pigeon guillemot, grebe, scoters , fulmars **Marine Mammals** Grey whale, harbor seal, southern sea otter	*An MPA within the Vandenberg AFB operations/training area may not be inconsistent with United States military activities deemed mission critical by the United States military
				MPAs in other proposals (or existing) that are not included in this proposal Based on December 2nd Drafts: FP: 1. Greyhound rock SMCA 2. Monterey Submarine Canyon no bottom contact SMCA 3. Monterey Submarine Canyon no trawl 4. North Julia Pfeifer SMCA 5. South Julia Pfeifer SMCA 6. Alder Creek SMR 7. Alder Creek SMCA 8. Cambria SMCA 9. Morro Beach SMCA 10. Atascadero Beach SMCA 11. Intertidal Oceano SMCA 12. Pismo clam SMCA CP: 1. Purisima Point SMP 2. Point Conception SMR IDCP: 1. Natural Bridges SMCA 2. Julia Pfeifer SMR 3. Salmon Creek SMR 4. Purisima Point SMCA 5. Point Conception SMP Existing: 1. Atascadero Beach SMCA 2. Morro Beach SMCA 3. Julia Pfeifer SMCA	

MEMORANDUM

To: Phil Isenberg, Chair
Blue Ribbon Task Force

From: Proponents of Package 3

Re: Hybrid Package and Changes Since November

Date: January 11, 2006

The Hybrid Group is comprised of members of the Central Coast Regional Stakeholder Group (RSG) who came together seeking to find an alternative between the two somewhat polarized fishing and conservation/diving coalitions. We developed Package 3, which fully achieves the goals identified by the MLPA, the Master Plan Framework and the RSG, by combining the strengths of the other packages. The proposal draws heavily from the hard work and evaluations contained in the other proposals. The goal of the hybrid group was to step back from these other proposals, identify strengths and weaknesses, and wherever possible, find a reasonable middle ground that accomplished MLPA goals. The primary motivation in making decisions about inclusion, deletion or modification of elements in Package 3 was the ability to meet the goals of the MLPA and maintain strong resource protection benefits, while reducing disruption to established fisheries where it appeared higher than necessary.

Several changes have been made to Package 3 since the BRTF last saw it in November to respond to BRTF guidance to continue working together to address the range of stakeholder interests, and also to respond to the initial evaluation of the Science Advisory Team. Since November we have consulted with members of both the conservation and fishing groups regarding how we were combining their concepts and attempting to balance their interests. While neither group was supportive of the package as a whole, both have provided valuable feedback.

Since November the following changes in the package were made:

Based on fishermen input the group:

- moved the Pacific Grove SMCA boundary to Asilomar Avenue to allow a larger area for recreational fishing
- moved the southern boundary of the Point Sur MPA to better accommodate a key anchorage for the live fish fishery at the Big Sur River
- opened up the proposed SMCA at Soquel Canyon to fishing for coastal pelagics
- changed MPA designations off of Ano Nuevo to reduce impacts to squid fishing west of the island
- eliminated the proposed Vandenberg SMCA to the south of Pt. Arguello
- moved the proposed Vandenberg SMR to focus more on the area north of Pt. Arguello

Similarly after speaking with conservation/diving interests the group:

- strengthened protections off of the Ken Norris area in Cambria by proposing reserve status and phase out of the kelp lease
- extended the boundary for the Portuguese Ledge area out to the extent of state waters
- removed spot prawns from the list of species allowed to be taken at the

proposed SMCA at Portuguese Ledge
- recommended that spearfishing tournaments not be allowed at two SMCAs on the Monterey Peninsula
- extended the northern boundary of the Point Lobos SMCA
- increased the size of the proposed reserve south of Ano Nuevo

In response to the feedback from the SAT, the group:
- increased the level of protection in the northern portion of the study area by exchanging an SMCA with a "low level" of protection off Ano Nuevo for a similarly sized SMR
- exchanged a proposed SMR at Purisima Point for an SMR at Point Sal to address spacing concerns
- increased the size of proposed Soquel Canyon SMCA to include more deep water canyon habitat
- moved the northern boundary of Point Lobos SMCA up to include more nearshore canyon habitat

The individual MPAs in this proposal and the package as a whole represent reasonable compromises in light of the goals of the MLPA. We hope that the hybrid package thus can provide both stand-alone MPAs and a complete alternative for the BRTF to consider. Details regarding conservation priorities, the rationale for individual sites and how the sites represent hybrids of other proposals are included in the accompanying Package 3 Introduction and in the site-by-site matrix descriptions.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in this important process, and please let us know if there is any additional information we can provide.

Central Coast MPA Network

Package 3 Introduction

Goals and Approach

Package 3, the "Hybrid Proposal" seeks to achieve the goals identified by the MLPA, the Master Plan Framework and the RSG by combining the strengths of the Conservation package, the Fishermens' package, the Initial Draft Concepts package and the NRDC package. The proposal benefited greatly from the hard work and detailed assessments contained in these four packages. The goal of the hybrid group was to step back from these other proposals, identify strengths and weaknesses, and wherever possible, attempt to find a reasonable middle ground that accomplished MLPA goals.

The hybrid proposal was developed by comparing these proposals and first evaluating where there were areas of overlap and small or moderate differences, as well as evaluating where there was little or no overlap in either the locations of proposed MPAs or in their levels of protection. We then combined elements of these various proposals, making modifications or deletions of various elements and where appropriate creating new proposed MPA boundaries or prohibitions to constitute Package 3.

A driving factor in making decisions about inclusion, deletion or modification of elements in Package 3 was the ability to meet the goals of the MLPA and maintain strong conservation benefits, while reducing disruption to established fisheries where it appreared higher than necessary. Further, the initial Science Advisory Team evaluation of the draft Hybrid Package identified habitats requiring greater protection and provided advice on size and spacing, and several changes were made accordingly. The Hybrid team proposal does not contain any new individual locations that are not in some way already contained in at least one of the other packages. However, it does forgo some proposed locations in other proposals that were either deemed ineffective or were deleted for the purposes of achieving a more simplified array focused on protecting key types of ecological sites on the Central Coast that were identified by the SAT.

The "Hybrid Team" is comprised of RSG members seeking to find a reasonable alternative between the two polarized fishing and conservation/diving coalitions. The team members had hoped that the RSG as a whole, the structure of the meetings and the meeting facilitation would have been focused on working together to develop a joint proposal that would be acceptable to a wider range of parties and meet the conservation goals of the Act, rather than pursuing several alternative proposals driven by subsets of stakeholders. Unfortunately there was no effort to do this in the plenary sessions of the workgroup. At a minimum, at this late date we hope that the diverse stakeholders on the RSG will continue to work together and provide input to the BRTF to come to agreement on those sites where they are reasonably close, and then the groups could still promote

alternative proposals for those sites where agreement cannot be reached. As this approach was not pursued strongly by the working group as a whole at its meetings or by the facilitators, the hybrid proposal represents an attempt to provide an alternative to the fishing and conservation proposals that meets conservation needs while reducing disruption to established fisheries.

Unfortunately it has been difficult to assess overall socioeconomic impacts of this or the other packages in the absence of clear and accessible data. Also, it is important to recognize that MPAs may have both negative and positive socioeconomic impacts to different user groups and that short-term negative impacts may lead to long-term positive socioeconomic benefits.

Package Evaluation and Development

In evaluating the existing packages and seeking to develop a hybrid proposal, in general team members felt that Package 1, the "Fishermen's proposal", provided good protection for very nearshore areas such as intertidal and estuarine habitats. However, it relied too heavily on existing closures with little added conservation value, included locations with low habitat value, and allowed a wide range of fishing in most of its SMCAs, and thus did not provide sufficient ecological protection to meet MLPA goals. Package 2, the "Conservation proposal", had strong conservation benefits but in some cases had designs which resulted in higher than necessary disruption to established fisheries, such as frequent prohibitions of salmon fishing in deep water or boundaries which did not leave adequate open areas for recreational and commercial fishing.

In a number of locations where there was only moderate disagreement between the packages, such as the boundaries of an expanded Point Lobos, an intertidal reserve at Ano Nuevo, several MPAs within Morro Bay, and portions of the Monterey Peninsula, we were able to make small to moderate revisions to reduce impacts to established fisheries while retaining conservation benefits. In other key ecological locations, particularly at headlands such as Point Sur, Piedras Blancas and Point Buchon there was often virtually no overlap between the fishermen's and the conservation proposal. The hybrid team felt that these headland locations are the "Yosemites" of any MPA network and are critical to include since they provide highly productive locations due to upwelling, sites for both larval dispersal and larval retention, habitat for large and diverse fishes, numerous seabirds and marine mammals. At these critical ecological sites where there was large disagreement the hybrid team developed MPAs that retained protection but attempted to reduce the higher than necessary disruptions to established fisheries of the conservation proposal through boundary modifications and by allowing salmon fishing offshore. We also deleted nearby MPAs of lower quality habitat proposed in both packages in order to allow enough open areas to the north and south of these critical headland sites. Moreover, we left some headlands open such as Pigeon Point, Lopez Point, Cape San Martin, Point Estero, Purisima Point, etc. The attached matrix describing the hybrid team's site-by-site rationale also includes more detailed information describing how each proposed MPA is a hybrid of the other proposals.

Additional Input on the Hybrid Draft Proposal

While our initial draft proposal was derived from other packages, we also consulted with members of both the conservation and fishing groups regarding how we were combining their concepts and addressing their interests. While neither group was supportive of the package as a whole, both provided valuable feedback. For example, based on fishermen input we changed MPA designations off of Ano Nuevo to minimize impacts to recreational fishing, and made boundary changes such as moving the Pacific Grove SMCA boundary to Asilomar Avenue to allow a larger area for fishing and moving the southern boundary of the Point Sur MPA to better accommodate key anchorages for the live fish fishery. Similarly after speaking with conservation interests we strengthened protections for other areas such as increasing the protection level off of the Ken Norris area in Cambria and extending the boundary for Portuguese Ledge area out to the extent of state waters. Where possible we also modified the proposal to incorporate initial feedback from the SAT regarding size and spacing issues, such as inclusion of an MPA at Point Sal and inclusion of additional deep canyon habitat. These communications were very valuable in the development of this proposal.

The level of protection offered by SMCAs is a critical area to carefully examine when comparing proposals. Generally, the hybrid group looked to reduce unnecessarily high disruptions to established fisheries by allowing types of fishing or harvest that would not undermine the goals of a particular site. For example, salmon and albacore fishing are often allowed in offshore sites in the hybrid proposal. This provides protection for resident rockfish species and their prey species without creating unnecessary socioeconomic impacts. This is also in keeping with recent guidance from the Science Advisory Team recommending that fishing for salmon be limited to waters deeper than 50 meters to prevent bycatch. This depth-based division means that while this proposal has less area in state marine reserves than the conservation proposal, it makes strategic use of highly protective, deep water state marine conservation areas that function as reserves for resident species. The total area covered by these inshore reserves adjacent to offshore highly protective conservation areas will achieve very significant conservation benefits.

In selecting among the MPA locations proposed by the other packages, we were also mindful of the Science Advisory Team size and spacing guidelines and their initial analysis of Package 3. Where it was physically possible to do so, we largely succeeded in locating MPAs of similar habitat and protection levels within the recommended distance. On the Monterey Peninsula, various conflicting use patterns shape the arrays that have been proposed and SAT size guidelines are often not met. However, we believe that we have reached an effective middle ground on that section, significantly expanding the area of marine reserves, while providing for consumptive and non-consumptive recreational opportunities and leaving open key areas for commercial and recreational

harvest. In addition, the adjacent marine reserve and conservation areas provide opportunity for effectively monitoring and evaluation.

Conclusion

This hybrid proposal can provide significant additional protection for the natural heritage of the central coast and meet all the goals of the MLPA. In looking over the completed Package 3, in a number of the locations conservation and fishing proponents may not view the solutions presented here as their preferred alternative, but could consider them as alternatives they could "live with" for some of the individual sites. While solutions offered for disputed sites will not mirror the proponent arrays, they will suggest reasonable compromises in light of the goals of the MLPA. The hybrid package thus can provide a complete alternative for the BRTF to consider, as well as components for the other packages to consider in an effort to reach agreement among stakeholders on more sites.

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